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REGULAR SALT MEETING OF USSR, U.S. DELEGATIONS HELD

LD181134Y Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, October 18, TASS--A regular meeting of the USSR and U.S. delegations was held here today at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

WARNKE: NEW SALT TREATY IN BOTH NATIONS 'VITAL INTERESTS'

LD181832Y Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 18, TASS--The new agreement between the USSR and the USA to limit the strategic offensive weapons will accord with the vital interests of both nations, strengthen the national security of the United States and guarantee strategic stability,--such a statement was made at Pittsburgh by the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-American negotiation to limit strategic weapons P. Warnke.

He criticised the calls of representatives of U.S. militarist circles to a speedy deployment of new systems of armaments, including cruise missiles. This, P. Warnke pointed out, would have a negative effect on the prospects of establishing control over armaments.

Head of the U.S. delegation said that at the Soviet-American negotiations differences of opinion so far persist on a number of issues, expressing hope that these differences may be overcome in the course of the forthcoming negotiations in Moscow. He also expressed certainty that despite the opposition on the part of the U.S. conservative circles, the new Soviet-American SALT agreement will be approved by U.S. Senate.

MANKIND SEEKS SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF DISARMAMENT EFFORTS

LD181525Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Gennadiy Shishkin International Review: "Disarmament--Mankind's Choice"]

[Excerpt] As is known, after 15 rounds of talks in Vienna the socialist countries took an important step toward the Western position, putting forward constructive new proposals on the establishment of equal overall levels for the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact countries and NATO in central Europe.

L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed: "The socialist countries are offering their partners a reasonable, realistic compromise. In making their proposal they have already covered more than their half of the path. We appeal to the NATO countries: Let us get down to business at last. There is certainly a basis for agreement already. Everything now depends on the West's political will."

Also among the central problems of disarmament is the question of concluding a new agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation between the Soviet Union and the United States. As early as 1974 at the Vladivostok meeting between USSR and U.S. leaders a real foundation was laid for the successful completion of those talks.

However, subsequently the U.S. Government, under pressure from circles advocating an uncontrolled nuclear missile arms race, began to present more and more new demands aimed at acquiring unilateral advantages. Moreover, attempts were made more than once to "link" the fate of the agreement with the resolution of other political problems.

It took time and considerable effort before a more realistic, considered line began to appear in Washington's approach. In late September, talks were held in Washington among A.A. Gromyko, U.S. President J. Carter and Secretary of State C. Vance. Describing them, A.A. Gromyko noted that the talks were full of initiative and useful and that there are certain shifts in the right direction in the U.S. position, although these are not yet sufficient for us to say that the issues are already settled.

The Soviet-American SALT talks will continue during Secretary of State C. Vance's visit to Moscow.

It is now quite clear to all sensible people that, given good will, the Soviet Union and the United States can reach agreement on this question, which concerns the vitally important interests of the peoples of the world. This is also indicated by the results of a public opinion poll in the United States. According to the Harris poll, 75 percent of Americans advocate a new SALT agreement, and 71 percent favor continuing and developing the policy of detente.

Firm support for a new SALT agreement has just been declared by prominent U.S. politicians F. Church, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senators G. McGovern and J. Abourezk.

However, very substantial obstacles still block implementation of this important step in the struggle to curb the arms race and strengthen international security. Inveterate hawks and opponents of detente still cherish the hope that they will succeed in preventing the conclusion of a mutually advantageous agreement based on strict observance of the principle of the sides' equal security.

The peoples of the entire world have a vital interest in opposing these forces and spreading the struggle to adopt concrete measures to end the arms race. A clear demonstration of their determination is the holding of a disarmament action week 24-31 October. The WPC has appealed to all fighters for peace to participate actively in this important event.

In its recent session the WPC Presidium Bureau stressed the need for the speedy convocation of a world conference on disarmament. It called for the rapid completion of all talks now underway connected with disarmament.

Thus, as life indicates convincingly, disarmament is the command of the times, the sole choice that has been made by the overwhelming majority of mankind.

NATO HAWKS SEEK TO BURY DETENTE BY TORPEDOING MBFR TALKS

LD181243Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent N. Polyanov dispatch: "According to NATO's Cribs"]

[Text] Bonn--A small boy died in Lower Saxony when running across a road that a column of NATO tanks was traveling on. The same fate befell a young woman in Lower Bavaria. Such were the scant lines of newspapers reports. Behind these lines lurks a drama: the Atlantic "wargame," which was boosted to an unprecedented scale this fall and is dearly costing the participant countries. Statistics register human casualties and material damage indifferently. In the area between the Rhine and Werra alone, there totaled a score of lives and DM20 million after the first series of the Autumn Forge maneuvers.

There is also political damage, and this is especially severe. In Bonn and other Atlantic capitals people are beginning to think: What will become of detente if certain generals are not curbed and if a blow is not struck against the political mafia that is trying to clear the path for big business to make a new surge in the arms race?

It is significant that NATO's Autumn Forge maneuvers were used, not least of all, in order to impose sinister militarist projects upon the NATO partners. I have in mind primarily the neutron bomb, which U.S. General Haig, the Atlantic supreme commander, and his political "confrere," NATO Secretary General Luns, have remembered once again. From various rostrums--at the Hamburg Conference of "Atlantic Societies," in radio addresses, in newspaper interviews--the idea was persistently pursued that there is allegedly no longer any reason for Washington to delay its final decision on the production of the neutron bomb and on its deployment on West European soil.

Luns even abused representatives of the West European public who, as he put it, "merely on the strength of their own naivety" have become opponents of neutron weapons. He tried to instill in gullible people the idea that it is not detente but the arms race that must be the main highway of European development. When Mommer, president-elect of the North Atlantic Alliance Association, took the floor after Luns, he expressed himself like an inveterate "hawk": "It would be madness (!) to abandon neutron weapons."

Thus a dangerous enterprise is being undertaken to the beat of the NATO drum. The public is being schooled in the idea that the time is now ripe for neutron warheads. The authors of these dangerous concatenations of logic are, as we can see, presenting their conclusion as the result of...an analysis of the 1978 fall maneuvers.

But it looks as if the neutron is not all they want. General Haig recently declared: "militarily, the reduction of armed forces in central Europe is inconceivable." This was stated formally at the end of the maneuvers, but in actual fact it was said in connection with the resumption of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. It was said in order to try to torpedo the European dialog on military detente.

A. Pawelczyk, a Bonn parliamentarian and Social Democrat, alarmingly notes the Atlanticists' activity. He cautions against the danger of "losing out in establishing mutual understanding between East and West at Vienna," especially now that new Soviet proposals are lying on the negotiating table. "Time is still on our side," he concluded, "and a sober analysis of military-political potentials shows that the correlation of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact is, on the whole, stable. Hence, it follows that a balance of possibilities and capabilities presently exists.

It is precisely this balance that the Atlanticists are trying to disrupt. On the one hand they are importunately reiterating that NATO must not only acquire neutron weapons but must also increase its other "conventional armed forces" (and once there is talk of increasing them the Vienna dialog can be forgotten, they say). On the other hand, Haig and company took advantage of the maneuvers in order to push through particularly costly projects in the arms race sphere by forcing Bonn and other Atlantic capitals to shell out for the purchase, for instance, of the U.S. early warning system designated AWACS.

But AWACS is only one example. Autumn Forge has fired even more the imaginations of those Atlanticists who already enjoyed a reputation for being "inflexible." One of them, Woerner, the Christian Democrats' military expert in Bonn, is now attempting to bury detente, even in theory. "For the foreseeable future," he declared, "it is not cooperation but confrontation that will prevail in mutual relations between the powers." And that being so, a headstone can, they say, be put up to mark the grave of Helsinki and the quest of new forms of all-European cooperation.

However, Europe does not write its history according to the cribs of Haig, Luns, Woerner and other "hawks." Realistic Western politicians have paid tremendous attention to the new Soviet disarmament initiatives, which have been submitted during the Vienna dialog and at the 33d session of the UN General Assembly. Herbert Wehner, chairman of the Social Democratic faction in the Bundestag, proposed that disarmament be made one of the leading topics during the parliamentary discussions. His deputy, Horst Ehmke, is publicly demanding persistent efforts in the reduction of armed forces and armaments, for "otherwise the policy of detente will suffer irreparable damage."

The voices of reason will not be drowned by NATO's drumbeat. Those times have disappeared.

GATT TALKS BREAKDOWN; U.S., EEC TARIFF-TRADE DISPUTE

ID181824Y Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 18 Oct 78 ID

["USA-EEC: A New Flare-Up of Contradictions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 18, TASS--TASS economic commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

The recent days have seen a new and sharp flare-up in the trade contradictions between the USA and the countries of Western Europe. The Common Market has announced that it will not agree to complete the multilateral negotiations within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) until it obtains from the United States a clear-cut commitment not to impose during the next year the so-called compensation tariffs on products imported from the EEC.

As is known, January 3, 1979 marks expiry in the United States of the temporary suspension of the compensation tariffs on imports from other countries. Asserting, among others, that the countries of Western Europe are subsidising exports of a broad spectrum of products to the United States of America, Washington has declared its right to impose on these products additional tariffs. The House of Representatives of U.S. Congress has recently voted down a bill permitting the U.S. President to extend, following January 3, the temporary suspension of the compensation tariffs.

The day the tariffs will take effect may be considered as the day of the United States virtually declaring a "trade war" on the Common Market. The current estimates are that the tariffs will prejudice the exports of agricultural produce from the Nine by at least 500 million dollars.

But it not only this sum that counts. Washington will, in effect, assure for itself an unlimited right to introduce any additional tariffs on products from the EEC countries amounting to much greater sums. If one takes account of the fact that in the trade of the Common Market countries with the United States there is an annual deficit of 7 to 8 thousand million dollars, it is easy to understand the sharp reaction on the part of the Nine to the protectionist measures taken by the U.S.

The story of the compensation tariffs is only part of the broad range of American-West European trade contradictions. And it is no coincidence that the EEC chose the GATT negotiations as an instruments for its reprisals.

During these negotiations, Washington hopes to obtain a substantial reduction by other countries of their import tariffs thus opening up new markets for U.S. products. But it is this which in effect causes sharp contradictions between the EEC and the USA. The United States is trying to obtain from the Common Market a significant reduction of tariffs on U.S. agricultural produce. In refusing to oblige, the countries of the Nine, in turn, ask Washington to lower its tariffs on their manufactured goods. The acute bargaining has continued for over 5 years without any result. The USA and the Common Market have so far not made their contradictions public. But in the case of the compensation tariffs these contradictions surfaced, openly declaring their existence.

TREND TO DELAY DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS TIES SEEN IN WEST

LD181311Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 42, 13 Oct 78 p 16 LD

[V1. Kuznetsov article: "Business Ties and Empty Discussions"]

[Text] On 5 October the FRG Bundestag debated the agreement on the development and intensification of cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the economic and industrial spheres. Describing the significance of the agreement, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stressed that it is imbued with faith in lasting peaceful cooperation and faith in the partner's constancy. Not long before the parliamentary debate, the eighth session of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow. Its success, WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE wrote, "accords with Bonn's desire to create, on an increasingly firm economic basis, a solid foundation for the policy of detente that can stand firm despite fluctuations in the international climate."

A praiseworthy wish. The participants in the session of the Soviet-French Joint Standing Commission on Scientific and Technical and Economic Cooperation were guided by the same wish. In the period from 1975 through October 1978 trade has virtually doubled compared with the previous 5-year period. Moscow and Paris have already elaborated the basic foundations of a new long-term cooperation program through 1990. The intensive business ties between the USSR and Finland, whose leaders laid the foundation of the large-scale joint industrial project in Kostomuksha in September, have proved a notable contribution to consolidating the economic basis of detente.

All these events and facts are no longer out of the ordinary. East-West business cooperation is a normal, routine phenomenon. Mutually advantageous, long-term, and large scale--these are its distinguishing features.

The way in which this cooperation should be further developed was discussed at the 26th Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce in the Orlando (Florida). The Soviet delegation submitted a report entitled "The Future of Cooperation Between East and West," which was welcomed with great interest by the delegates. One of them, Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the FRG Association of Commerce and Industry, noted that the CEMA countries are reliable trading partners sincerely interested in developing mutually advantageous economic cooperation with the West.

But another trend is also operating in the West--the trend toward delaying development of business ties, right up to cancelling agreements already concluded and breaking written contracts. This trend is seen most clearly in the United States. Some people have evidently set themselves the aim of putting East-West business cooperation back where it started. How else can we explain the fact that an attempt is being made to impose the "freezing" style on others? In an attempt to block this cooperation and at the same time to justify their attacks against it, the "hawks" are questioning issues which to a considerable extent have already been eliminated by the man years' practice of economic relations between the two worlds. They are trying to depict their trade partner as a "potential opponent" who allegedly uses even buttons sold to him for "military purposes." They are talking their old nonsense about how the West must not help others, to its own detriment, to overcome their "technical backwardness." They are also preaching "concepts" like "trade as a weapon" (of political pressure, that is).

But such means and methods in relations with the socialist world are ineffective. And the majority of U.S. businessmen realize this. NEWSWEEK attests that they "believe in principle that attempts to put pressure on the Russians through trade will misfire in both the diplomatic and economic spheres." When will this fact finally get through to some political intriguers?

WORLD JOURNALISTS' MEETING OPENS NEAR WARSAW

LD181024Y Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, October 18, TASS--TASS correspondent Fedor Labutin reports:

"The means of the mass media, despite differences in viewpoints, must seek forming relations of mutual understanding and friendship among states, relations that would firmly rest on provisions of the Final Act signed in Helsinki," said Poland's Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek. He spoke at the Fourth International Meeting of Journalists that opened on Tuesday in Jablonna, not far from Warsaw.

The main task now is preservation of peace on earth, continuation of the process of detente, relying on the principles of peaceful coexistence among the states with different social systems, the minister said. In these conditions the press is called upon to create the atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding without which detente cannot develop.

Representatives of 26 countries arrived for the meeting in Jablonna. Participants in the meeting--prominent journalists, specialists in international affairs, will exchange opinions on the role of the mass media in consolidation of peace, security, development of international cooperation and mutual understanding among nations.

The meetings in Jablonna have their traditions. The first one was held in 1969. As the cold war was receding, particularly after the signing of the Final Act of the European conference, these meetings became the place of the constructive exchange of opinions among representatives of the mass media.

The Polish public and officials pay great attention to the international meeting of journalists. The participants in the meeting were received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Piotr Jaroszewicz.

MALTA SELECTED TO HOST NONALINED STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

LD181943Y Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 18, TASS--The first conference of student's organisations from non-aligned nations will take place in Malta on January 15-20 next year. This decision has been taken by the preparatory committee which met in the Yugoslav capital.

The main topic of the conference is the "role of students' organisations in the struggle for national liberation and development, for international peace."

UNITED STATES

CARTER ORDERS PRODUCTION OF NEUTRON BOMB COMPONENTS

LD182130Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1847 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington--An official White House spokesman confirmed today reports in the American press that U.S. President J. Carter has given instructions to start production of the "main components" for neutron weapons. Given the existence of these components, the spokesman stressed, "much less time will be required" to begin assembly of such weapons. In this connection the Washington STAR writes that "the President's decision is bringing the United States closer to actual deployment of a new generation of nuclear weapons".

The U.S. press notes that this decision was adopted at a National Security Council meeting last week and that the West European allies of the United States have been informed about it. At the meeting, J. Carter sanctioned use of funds allotted for FY 1979 for the production of a fresh generation of nuclear warheads and shells as well as neutron weapon components. As a State Department spokesman clarified, this involves nuclear warheads for the Lance missile and for the 8-inch artillery shells the West European NATO members are armed with. These weapons systems will be perfected so that in the future neutron warheads can be installed on them.

Attention here has been drawn to the fact that the decision to start production of neutron weapon components was adopted at the White House in secrecy. The Washington POST writes in this connection that "in discussing the President's decision, high-ranking government officials stress the sensitivity of this issue within the context of domestic and foreign politics. They said that the administration plans not to announce its decision at a press conference to avoid drawing too much attention to it."

Thus, Washington is giving the go-ahead to the production of barbaric mass destruction weapons contrary to the will of the peoples.

Decision Criticized

LD191134Y Moscow World Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As you probably heard in the news, President Carter has given a go-ahead for the production of a new generation of missiles that can be used as delivery missiles for neutron warheads. Our observer comments: The White House announcement says the new missiles can also carry other types of nuclear warheads, but it is easy to see that they are meant for neutron charges, and Defense Secretary Harold Brown will have to explain the presidential decision to leaders of other NATO powers, because it is in their countries that the new weapons would have to be deployed, in the final analysis. These weapons have been aptly described by Egon Bahr of the West German ruling party as a product of a perverted mind. In an announcement in April of this year, President Carter said the production of the neutron bomb was to be postponed. Later, it was announced that the main components of the warhead, and also of the Lance carrier missiles, and of 8-inch (?howitzer shells) are being [words indistinct] and can be supplied to Europe at any time. And now the Americans have announced the production of new missiles that are specially designed to carry neutron warheads.

In other words, all previous talk by the American side about exercising restraint, and about its readiness to abstain from another round of the arms race, have been a well-calculated political maneuver. Washington was simply informing the public about its decision in small doses so as not to produce a shock. People usually refer to neutron weapons as terrible and monstrous. These emotional descriptions are based on assessments by some of the leading experts in this field. These scientists say that neutron weapons may have disastrous consequences for the future generation, because they cause a genetic damage in people. But protests by millions of people in practically all countries are just being ignored, the same as appeals to sign an international convention to ban the production and use of neutron weapons.

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown is leaving for Western Europe later this week to inform the American allies about the presidential decision to go ahead with the production of a new generation of nuclear missiles, and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will visit Moscow for more SALT talks.

PENTAGON BUDGET REVEALS DRIVE FOR SUPERIORITY OVER USSR

LD191015Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[From the international military-political review by Col M. Ponomarev: "A New Twist to the Spiral"]

[Text] U.S. President J. Carter has signed a bill, passed by Congress, appropriating $117.3 billion to the Pentagon for FY 1979. This constitutes about 40 percent of the entire expenditures of the U.S. federal budget.

The bill was approved 2 weeks late--the fiscal year in the United States begins 1 October. Matters reached the point where Defense Secretary H. Brown sent a letter to Congress the other day expressing "great concern" that the department would not be able to pay salaries on time to military servicemen and to the armed forces' civil servants if a decision on the budget were not made immediately. However, the Pentagon chief's "concern" was affected. If anyone should know, Brown was fully aware that both the Senate and the House of Representatives were prepared in essence from the very outset to allocate to the Defense Department everything that the administration was demanding, and in some areas to even exceed these requests.

That is what has happened. After a certain amount of procrastination, which was caused by backstage struggle among the various circles of the U.S. military-industrial complex, which were attempting to grap for themselves as large a portion as possible of the rich military appropriations pie, the congressional conference committee adopted the final decision. The biggest military budget in U.S. history was approved.

It should be borne in mind here that the money allocated to the Pentagon amounts to only part--true, the biggest part--of all U.S. military spending planned for the fiscal year that has just begun. Washington has long resorted to a distinctive form of "dual" accounting. One budget is set for the Defense Department, but another, considerably higher "ceiling" for its expenditure, is also established legislatively. This time it has been fixed at a total of $128.5 billion. Moreover, the administration has already given notice that it intends to submit in the immediate future a request for an additional $2.2 billion increase in military spending. Thus, this expenditure is to amount to a total of about $130 billion!

Even a cursory analysis of the data published in the U.S. press shows that the Pentagon, with the sanction of the senior legislators, intends to embark on a new round of the arms race. [paragraph continues]

AP has reported that $35.2 billion has been allocated in the new fiscal year for the development and purchase of weapons, combat equipment and arms. Also, more than $12 billion is earmarked for scientific research and experimental design work in the armaments sphere. MK-12A multiple warheads for the Minuteman-3 missiles incorporating a new guidance system, a new generation of maneuverable warheads with terminal guidance for ICBM's, MX mobile missiles, new missiles for the Trident-2 nuclear submarines, air-launched and sea-launched cruise missiles with nuclear warheads and so forth are all being developed.

But after all, even without this the U.S. nuclear missile arsenals are already filled to bursting with the mass-destruction weapons that have accumulated in them. The U.S. press has cited data to the effect that, in all, "the United States has 30,000 nuclear warheads at its disposal, of which 22,000 are designed for tactical purposes." By the beginning of the 1980's the Pentagon plans to have over 11,000 strategic nuclear warheads equipped with delivery capabilities. Gen D. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, declared bluntly that the United States will increase spending on strategic forces regardless of whether or not a Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement is signed.

Steps are being taken to further build up that part of the armed forces called in U.S. terminology "general-purpose forces." New types of aircraft--the F-15, F-16 and F-18--new MX tanks and new types of antitank weapons are being acquired. The press has cited data to the effect that in FY 1979 the Pentagon intends to purchase 496 aircraft, 237 helicopters, 1,935 tanks and other armored vehicles, 15 surface ships, and several submarines. The Defense Department believes that this will make possible a considerable increase in the combat potential of the general-purpose forces, especially that part of these forces intended to meet U.S. NATO commitments. It should be noted that, in accordance with the decisions of the NATO Council's Washington session, it is planned to allocate substantial sums from the Pentagon budget especially for building up the U.S. Armed Forces in West Europe within the framework of the plan for strengthening the Atlantic military potential.

To put it briefly, a quite definite picture is emerging: Imperialist circles across the ocean are making feverish efforts to further galvanize militarist preparations and are initiating a new spiral of the arms race. As before, they are stubbornly trying to achieve overall U.S. military and technological superiority over the Soviet Union. The diehard imperialist circles stop at nothing to achieve this objective--totally unobtainable under contemporary conditions--and to fulfill their urge to acquire a sword that is a little longer and sharper, and to return to the "from a position of strength" policy.

HOUSTON TRADE CONFERENCE HITS EFFORTS TO PRESSURE USSR

LD181936Y Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 18, TASS--The results of the conference organized by the international commercial centre in Houston, to discuss the unsatisfactory position of the U.S. on the world market and how to solve the problem caused considerable interest in the U.S. and outside it. The conference found that the balance of trade deficit of the U.S. is tremendous: In the last quarter of last year and in the first of this one, it topped 13 billion dollars.

Observers paid special attention to a statement by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economy and Trade R. Hormats who disclosed that President Carter was concerned over the situation of American exports and ordered the elaboration of new rules for American deliveries abroad.

The concern of the U.S. Government is connected also with losses of American export due to the discriminatory policy against the Soviet Union and attempts to use trade as a tool for political pressuring and blackmailing the USSR and other socialist countries. Washington's blunders are taken good advantage of, it is noted, by West European and Japanese companies--competitors of American corporations.

They look at things much more sensibly, realizing that the language of diktat is a poor ally in relations with the USSR and attempts to interfere in the Soviet Union's internal affairs are futile. As a result, the vacuum formed by the United States Government's unwise discriminatory actions is being filled up by West European and Japanese companies.

The U.S. Government's contradictory stand, freshly confirmed at the Houston conference, is illustrated by another remark by R. Hormats, who stressed that the imposition of exports controls calls for caution and must be done on a limited scale. Hormats admitted that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, against which the export policy of the U.S. is spearheaded, can acquire any commodities, strategic ones included, from other countries, immune to Washington's control.

The rules for exports procedures now being worked out, in no way conform to R. Hormats' evaluation: for he admitted at the Houston conference that U.S. foreign policy goals can only be reached on the basis of good relations with other countries, the USSR included, rather than by confrontation.

As summed up by the chairman of the Pepsi-Cola Company, Donald Kendall, the times call for a reassessment of trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union. The policy of pressing and pushing will never be accepted by the Soviet side, he said.

WASHINGTON POLICY TO DIVIDE, DESTABILIZE AFRICA

LD182204Y Moscow in French to Africa 1700 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Nikolay Khokhlov commentary]

[Text] Taking advantage of the fact that the United States has no colonies in Africa, American statesmen and propaganda have always tried to present Washington as a friend of the African peoples. Today Washington also states that it supports their struggle for independence. However, the U.S. actions in Africa do not correspond with its words. In reality, the United States has never sided with the peoples of the African Continent. On the contrary, Washington has always assisted the colonizers and carried out subversive activities against the young independent states. It is sufficient to recall the U.S. policy in the Congo in the early 1960's, or the recent revelations about CIA activities in Ghana, where this information service had prepared the overthrow of the Kwame Nkrumah government. The United States helped the Biafran separatists because they did not want a unified and truly independent Nigeria. According to former U.S. agents, the United States gave military and financial assistance to divisionist groupings in Angola that tried first to prevent the authentically patriotic forces from coming to power and then to overthrow the country's legitimate government.

For a long time Washington has devoted itself to dividing Africa. The United States attempts t split the ranks of the African countries, to create pro-Western miniblocs. Washington intends to set up a Red Sea bloc, which is supposed to group together several countries of northeastern Africa as well as Arab reactionary regimes. The establishment of a south Atlantic pact, including the reactionary regimes of southern Africa and Latin America, is also envisioned.

During the NATO conferences this year the United States proposed the creation of an inter-African force to attack African unity. The [passage indistinct] and NATO strategies connect this punitive corps with their plan to extend NATO's control to the whole of the African Continent. In addition, the establishment of an inter-African force under the complete control of NATO would allow imperialist interference in Africa to be covered up.

In order to destabilize the situation in Africa, Washington constantly tried to stir up conflicts between the African countries, for example, during the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia. According to the American magazine NEWSWEEK, right at the beginning of this conflict the White House sent President Siad Barre a secret message in which the United States pledged itself not to prevent Somalia from increasing its pressure on Ethiopia in the Ogaden. When Somalia attacked Ethiopia, the United States, acting in conjunction with other NATO countries, supplied arms to the aggressor. Far from abandoning the attempts to provoke a new war between the two [word indistinct] states, the NATO countries continue arms deliveries to Somalia.

The American policy in southern Africa is equally hypocritical. While advocating self-determination for the oppressed peoples of this region, the United States gives its full support to the racist regimes, as is evidenced by the welcome granted Ian Smith, the head of the illegal racist regime of Rhodesia, in Washington.

SMITH PREPARING TO ACCEPT 'VERSION B' OF U.S. PLAN

LD181930Y Moscow in English to Africa 1830 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Our observer, Aleksandr Fedorov, takes a look at the visit by Ian Smith and his black partners to the United States. This is what he writes:

Relevant reports in the American press indicate that this is a visit of contrasts and the most striking of these contrasts is between what the American administration is saying and what it is doing. In words, it condemns racism but when it comes to receiving the chief advocates of racism Washington gives them a VIP reception. A cheap spectacle is being acted for the benefit of the American and Rhodesian public. Washington pins special hopes on this propaganda show and Rhodesia has gone even further than mere propaganda.

According to the Washington POST the sides discussed a new version of the Anglo-American plan for a Rhodesian settlement, called version B, and it no longer stipulates general elections. The white opposition parties in Rhodesia regard this as an attempt to legalize the so-called Executive Council.

Of course, very few people believe that elections at gun point would make for a free expression of the people's will, but even under such coercion, the opposition says, the electorate would rather go to prison than vote for the Executive Council.

The latest events indicate that Rhodesia is preparing to accept version B of the Anglo-American plan, but while Smith and Sithole were assuring everyone in Washington that the whites and the blacks are ready to cooperate with Bishop Muzorewa in Rhodesia reiterated his promise that all racial discrimination would be abolished. While the guests assured the American administration of the Executive Council's popularity, arrests were being made in Rhodesia of people who think differently. Another 200 supporters of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and 50 whites from the opposition parties were thrown behind bars.

Just as Smith's visit to Washington has demonstrated the real objectives of the Rhodesian authorities and their Western patrons, so it has brought into the open the real attitude of blacks and colonists [as heard] to the intentions of Smith and the West. Guerrillas in the northeastern provinces of Rhodesia has carried out more successful operations. The inhabitants of the (Nyajenja) village drove out the visiting Bishop Muzorewa and the so-called ministers for defense and education, when the party came there to tell the people what a paradise they would soon be living in. The white opposition sent its own representative to Washington in the wake of Smith and Sithole. The man, Allan Savory, chairman of the party called the strength of national unity, described as a fraud the agreement of 3 March now being played up as the only way to solve the problem. He said it would be unrealistic to attempt to preserve the control of whites behind the power transfer facade and that such attempts would only escalate the civil war and the bloodshed in Rhodesia.

U.S. LOSES CONTACT WITH SEASAT-A SATELLITE

LD111458Y Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 11, TASS--Communications have been broken off with the American satellite Seasat-A intended for studies of the world ocean. A NASA spokesman said that all instruments on board the satellite are inoperative because of a discharge of storage batteries. The breakdown is thought to be caused by a short circuit in the power system.

The satellite was orbited three and a half months ago and its programme of studies was to have lasted for a year. Attempts are being made to save the satellite.

BRIEFS

USSR-U.S. SCIENTISTS MEET--Soviet and American scientists have met in Dushanbe to discuss the influence of the economic activity of men on the contents of carbonic acid in the atmosphere. This Soviet-American symposium is being held as part of cooperation in environmental protection between the two countries. [Text] [Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD]

MEETING ON SPACE BIOLOGY--A meeting of the mixed Soviet-U.S. working group on cooperation in the sphere of space biology and medicine opened in Leningrad. The program includes a report on medical and biological experiments in space and on earth, and mathematical models and forecasts about the state of organisms in long-term space flights. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD]

PRC'S OIL POLICY DAMAGES ECONOMY, AIMS AT MILITARIZATION

LD171341Y Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 42 Signed to Press 9 Oct 78 p 21 LD

["Observer" B. Rachkov article: "Oil and Peking's Expansionism"]

[Text] The Peking leadership's desire to overcome major economic difficulties inside the country through foreign economic expansion has been clearly displayed in recent years on the world fuel markets.

Although China has not published detailed information on its known natural resources for about 20 years, foreign specialists unanimously feel that favorable natural conditions exist in the PRC for developing the fuel and power base. Republished earlier estimates of the country's geological resources make it possible to place it among the world's leading countries in terms of coal stocks and potential hydroelectric energy.

B. (Surviz), a U.S. expert on the Chinese economy, K. McDougall, a British expert, and many other foreign economists rightly point out in their surveys that the development of the present fuel and energy sphere in the PRC was stimulated by dozens of large coal mines, coal enrichment factories and power stations and several plants producing mining and power station equipment constructed with the aid of the USSR, Poland and other socialist countries. In subsequent years, however, the policy of the "Great Leap Forward," which replaced scientific planning, and also the policy of "relying on our own efforts," which contrasts with socialist internationalism, combined with the course of "preparing for war," caused tremendous damage to the Chinese economy, including the fuel and energy sector.

Fruits of Voluntarism

For a country with a population of more than 850 million, the volume of energy sources produced today is extremely low. The development of the country's fuel and energy sectors has involved constructing numerous small sites with primitive and low productivity equipment. In particular, tens of thousands of so-called local mines have appeared in the coal industry; more precisely, these are coal pits in which the main working implements are picks, shovels, planks and wheelbarrows. And although, according to foreign experts, China extracts more than 450 million tons of coal per year which puts it behind the Soviet Union and the United States, approximately 1/3 of the coal produced in China is poor quality and from small mines, suitable only for local needs.

The Chinese coal industry is characterized by fluctuating development rates and periodic slumps in production. Thus, at the height of the "Cultural Revolution" in 1967 the country's coal production fell by 30 percent compared with 1966, according to Japanese data.

Recently, the Chinese press has again been writing about an acute shortage of coal bringing many enterprises to a halt. As the PRC press has noted, the coal industry is a weak link in the country's economy.

Things are no better in the Chinese power industry. According to foreign estimates, the PRC produces about 130 billion kilowatt-hours per year, which is only about 160 kilowatt-hours per capita, or 1.5 times less than in developing countries.

"In recent years," the leading CCP Central Committee organ HUNG CHI wrote, "the plan for constructing power stations in the country has not been met.... Some equipment has fallen into disrepair, and as a result existing power stations are operating at less than full capacity. The rate of power station construction does not meet requirements for developing the national economy. The power shortage is making itself felt in industry and agriculture." In December 1977, according to NCNA, the power industry was described as a "particularly weak link in the country's economy" by Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee.

And how are things in the oil industry, to whose development the Chinese leadership is paying great attention? Western experts believe that the PRC extracts up to 70-90 million tons of oil per year, which places China in 11th place in the world. The Ta-Ching oil deposit--the largest in China--has undergone most intensive exploitation. Western European specialists who have visited it note that, in the words of the British business newspaper THE FINANCIAL TIMES, "oil production growth is steadily declining" and the Ta-Ching oilfields, which provide about 1/3 of China's oil, have encountered difficulties in increasing yields from oil-bearing strata. French oilmen who visited there concluded that the Ta-Ching deposit could be completely exhausted in the next 10 years. The assimilation of other oil deposits is proceeding slowly.

The extreme backwardness of the Chinese fuel and power base, despite the existence of substantial fuel resources in the country, is very clear proof of the unsoundness of Maoism's economic policy. It seriously hinders the PRC's economic development and labor productivity growth.

The current Chinese leadership, led by Hua Kuo-feng, explains the critical state of the national fuel and power base by referring to the notorious "intrigues of the gang of four." At the same time, it is trying to take urgent steps to develop this leading sector of the economy. Peking has declared its intention to commission, by 1985, 30 large power stations, 10 oil and gas fields, each the size of the Ta-Ching field, and new coal mines, oil pipelines and roads for transporting the fuel. However, the methods and means by which today's Maoists are trying to develop a national fuel and power base will not make it possible to liquidate the country's acute fuel and power deficit. That sector is becoming another victim of Maoism's great-power, hegemonist policy.

The Shifting Ground of the "New Leap Forward"

As foreign observers note, the accomplishment of a "great leap forward in power" in the PRC is not supported by either a material or a technical base. It would hardly be possible in any case, considering that China spends more than 40 percent of its state budget for military purposes.

Nevertheless, despite the acute shortage of energy resources in China itself, the Peking leadership is pressing ahead with the development of oil exports, which in 1975-1977 reached 9-11 million tons per year. Peking is trying to play a great mercenary game with its oil.

Indeed, the history of Chinese oil exports is very short, but already there are plenty of examples of how Peking, after pressing its oil on some countries at so-called "friendly," that is, artificially reduced prices, has then suddenly sharply raised the prices or reduced the volume of oil deliveries, depending on the readiness of a given country to enter the orbit of Maoist diplomacy. These tactics are described by the Washington POST as a Chinese attempt to become "some kind of Saudi Arabia, using its oil to reward its friends and induce obedience in its enemies."

At the same time, Peking activated claims to the offshore shallows surrounding the Korean Peninsula, Vietnam, Malaysia, the Philippines and Japan, giving some indications that they contained oil. The claims were justified by the alleged fact that the shallows were formed by silt from Chinese rivers.

Waxing ironic on this subject, the British magazine PETROLEUM ECONOMIST recalled when Napoleon Bonaparte's French troops invaded the Netherlands on the pretext that the entire country had been created by silt from French rivers. Now the Peking leaders' Bonapartism, mixed with an oil base, is manifested in encroaching on almost 1/10 of the entire world shelf.

Peking is seeking by every means to use oil as a unique bait to prompt the imperialist powers into economic, political and military rapprochement with China. Maoist advertising of China's potential on the oil market sometimes assumes wild proportions. Thus, in 1971 Chou En-lai, according to Japan's Tokyo SHIMBUN, assured then U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger that Chinese oil stocks were 10 times bigger than Near Eastern resources. But soon, as though realizing that they had gone too far, the Maoists sharply reduced their assessments of their potential oil resources, although even the new forecasts are assessed by Western specialists as "something half-way between absurdity and fantasy," according to the British magazine THE ECONOMIST.

A skeptical attitude about the prospects of obtaining large amounts of Chinese oil is constantly interwoven in the capitalist world with caution on the part of imperialist reaction with respect to "Communist China," which it includes among powers "hostile to the West." But in the past few years Mao's successors have proven to imperialism their "political trustworthiness" by further reinforcing the course toward splitting the world's anti-imperialist forces, undermining the national liberation movement's positions and activating their intrigues against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

All this has also left its mark on Peking's "oil diplomacy." Invading the markets where oil is sold by traditional exporters among the developing countries, Peking high-handedly rejects the latter's requests to moderate its commercial aggressiveness, which is harming their economic interests. At the same time, the Maoists are establishing contacts with those oil-rich developing countries whose reactionary regimes openly adhere to a pro-imperialist orientation and have long been willing to play the role of neocolonialism's accomplices in the national liberation movement. Peking has made its claims to the Southeast Asian shelf a pretext for sharply worsening its relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which resolutely rejects Maoist hegemonism. On the other hand, BUSINESS WEEK remarks, Peking is "effectively ignoring" its differences with Washington over Taiwan in the hope of acquiring "oil drilling equipment, complex machine tools and other equipment from the United States.

To the Imperialists' Advantage

At the same time, Peking is raining down storms of anti-Soviet slander on all projects for mutually advantageous long-term fuel and energy cooperation between the USSR and Western countries. In the worst traditions of reactionary imperialist propaganda, the Maoists are intimidating the West with the threat of being "dependent on Soviet oil." Peking propaganda is literally exulting at each act of discrimination undertaken by big capital against the USSR's business relations with Western states.

The overt anti-Sovietism of Mao's successors was favorably welcomed by reactionary monopolist circles. Thus, U.S. Senator Jackson, known for his implacable anticommunism, visited Peking at the beginning of 1978 and was convinced of the sincerity of the Maoists' present anti-Sovietism. In a special statement, he then urged the monopolies to abandon their fear of China and give it access to U.S. technology. And to accelerate the process the senator even urged Secretary of Energy Schlesinger to create a special group in his department for assisting the development of China's fuel economy. These appeals are making a great impression on Western imperialist circles in that, according to UPI, "Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's pragmatic government...is agreeing to the use of the vast reserves of cheap labor in China" in cooperation with the monopoleis to exploit Chinese natural resources.

As if it were confirming the latter-day Maoists' readiness to hand over complete control of the country's natural resources and manpower to monopolist capital, Japan's KYODO news agency has reported the preparation of an unprecedented agreement between China and Japan on joint prospecting for offshore oil deposits in the Po Hai Gulf. Contrary to established international practice, which provides for the equal division of expenditures in event of unsuccessful prospecting, Peking is agreeing to take all the risks in this joint activity. This Maoist policy is very much in accordance with the interests of the capitalist monopolies, which are increasingly inclined to brandish the Chinese "oil cudgel" to blackmail developing states bent on developing their own natural resources, including oil resources, and opposing one-sided concessions to neocolonialists. The Arab magazine BAYRUT AL-MASA' resolutely condemns Peking for permitting neocolonialism to use Chinese oil as "a good counterweight to the oil policy of the developing countries."

With Peking's adoption of the policy of implementing the "four modernizations" in the country, that is implementing profound transformations in industry, agriculture, defense, and science and technology, the Maoists' "oil diplomacy" has been totally subordinated to only real goal of all these modernizations--the accelerated buildup of the PRC's military-economic potential and rearmament with sophisticated equipment. The facts indicate that Peking is earmarking and intends to continue earmarking the lion's share of its oil revenue for purchasing arms and facilities for producing sophisticated military equipment from NATO countries. In the past few months alone high-ranking officials from the Chinese Defense Ministry and other departments have visited Washington, London, Bonn, Paris and Rome in hope of acquiring these goods.

This course blatantly contradicts the real interests of the Chinese national economy. By making great efforts to force the exportation of oil, the Maoists are obviously exacerbating their own energy deficit and thus bleeding white other vitall important sectors of the national economy. "The large-scale exportation of Chinese oil would require a slowdown in the Chinese growth rates," AFP points out. On the other hand, Peking's declared aim in forcing oil exports--promoting the flow of new equipment for the national economy from abroad--is in fact proving to be one more factor in China's further militarization, which puts fresh burdens on the shoulders of the Chinese working people.

PRAVDA TEXT OF REPORT SUMMARIZING GROMYKO'S ROMANIAN VISIT

LD180959Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report "On CPSU Delegation's Friendly Visit to Romania"; for a Moscow Radio report in this visit, see the 16 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, p d 2]

[Text] A CPSU delegation comprising A. A. Gromyko (delegation head), CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister; B. N. Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and CPSU Central Committee secretary; K. V. Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; and V. I. Drozdenko, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR ambassador to Romania, paid a friendly visit to Romania 13-15 October at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The CPSU delegation was received by N. Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romanian president.

Talks were held between the CPSU delegation and an RCP delegation comprising: P. Niculescu, RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee member and deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government (delegation head); S. Andrei, RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee candidate member and Romanian foreign minister; V. Musat, RCP Central Committee secretary; and G. Badrus, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

A wide range of questions of CPSU-RCP and USSR-Romanian relations and topical international and world communist movement problems were discussed during the talks.

The Soviet and Romanian delegations comprehensively considered the implementation of the accords reached at meetings between L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and N. Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romanian president. The participants noted with satisfaction that a number of specific steps have been recently taken to implement the long-term program of Soviet-Romanian cooperation outlined in the 1976 joint statement. Ways of further developing both bilateral and multilateral relations and cooperation were discussed.

Both delegations stressed the USSR and Romanian determination to act together with other Warsaw Pact countries and to increase their contribution to the cause of detente, security, cooperation among states and peace in Europe.

In an exchange of opinions on international issues, both delegations expressed concern at the attempts by imperialism and reaction to complicate the world situation. The sides stressed the importance of building the socialist countries' joint and individual efforts to continue and deepen detente, eliminate hotbeds of tension through peaceful means, end the arms race, implement disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, renounce the use of force in interstate relations and ban all types of mass destruction weapons, including the barbarous neutron bomb. The decision of the May NATO Council session to increase member-countries' military expenditures contradicts the cause of detente, fuels the arms race and creates new obstacles to disarmament.

The delegations declared that the USSR and Romania will continue to actively promote implementation of the CSCE Final Act provisions, development of broad and mutually advantageous cooperation among all states regardless of social system, adoption of measures aimed at military detente and disarmament on the continent, and the careful preparation of the upcoming conference in Madrid.

The two delegations reaffirmed USSR and Romanian solidarity with the peoples' struggle to totally eliminate colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and to assert each people's sovereign right to control their national wealth and freely determine their path of development--which would also create important requisites for establishing a new international economic order.

The CPSU and RCP delegations reaffirmed their parties' determination to contribute in every way possible to strengthening the unity of the world communist movement and of all current revolutionary and democratic forces in the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. Both parties' representatives noted the great importance of the provisions of the final document of the Berlin Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties.

The Bucharest talks proceeded in a businesslike, frank and comradely atmosphere. They reaffirmed the CPSU's and RCP's firm intention to continue building bilateral relations in the spirit of the 1970 Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid Treaty and the 1976 Soviet-Romanian statement and on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninsim, international solidarity, equality, independence, mutual trust, respect and comradely mutual aid. Both delegations expressed confidence that the exchange of opinions will contribute to deepening the friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP, the USSR and Romania and the Soviet and Romanian peoples, which accords with their mutual interests and with the interests of peace and socialism.

SHCHERBITSKIY MEETS WITH POLISH AMBASSADOR 17 OCT

AU1812000Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 17 Oct 78 AU

[Test] Today Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received Olszewski, Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, who is now in Kiev, and Nowak, Polish consul general in Kiev. It was noted with deep satisfaction that close interparty and interstate cooperation in the economic, political and ideological fields had been very fruitful and is an effective factor in both countries' development and in the socialist community at large. It was emphasized that the meetings and talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, were of great importance for further developing and deepening Soviet-Polish cooperation. Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy familiarized the Polish comrades with achievements scored by the Soviet Ukraine's working people in developing the national economy, science and culture in preparation for the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, with the activity of the republic's party organizations' activity in implementing the 25th CPSU congress decisions, and spoke about the Ukrainian SSR's role in Soviet-Polish cooperation. Comrade Olszewski told how Polish communists and the working people were implementing the program mapped out by the Seventh PZPR Congress for constructing a developed socialist society.

Today, Aleksey Fedoseyevich Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Aleksandr Pavlovich Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman, also received Olszewski, Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, who is now in Kiev, and Nowak, Polish consul general in Kiev, and had a warm and friendly conversation with them.

KULIKOV DEPARTS POLAND AFTER POLISH ARMY CELEBRATIONS

LD171511Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 13 October, TASS--A Soviet military delegation led by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister, which took part in the celebrations of the Polish People's Army's 35th anniversary, left for home today.

The delegation was seen off by S. Kania, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary; W. Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish national defense minister; and other officials.

Among the sendoff party was V.I. Aristov, USSR ambassador to Poland.

POLISH CONSTRUCTION MINISTER ARRIVES IN USSR 17 OCT

LD171924Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Adam Glazur, Polish minister of construction and construction materials industry, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the State Committee for Construction Affairs. His delegation is to study Soviet experiences in industrial and housing construction. Both countries constantly exchange achievements in this field. The Soviet Union helps Poland in construction of nine factories for industrial and housing construction, which will eventually produce over 1 million apartments every year. On the other hand, Polish experts participate in numerous Soviet investments, including construction of the Ust-Ilimsk cellulose plant in Siberia.

SFRY AMBASSADOR MAKES FAREWELL CALL ON DEMICHEV

LD182009Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1921 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 18, TANJUG--Yugoslav Ambassador to the Soviet Union Joze Smole today paid a farewell call to candidate member of the Soviet Communist Party Politbureau and Soviet Minister of Culture Petr Demichev.

In the ensuing cordial talk, mutual conviction was expressed in the further successful development of comprehensive Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation and views were exchanged on several international issues.

NETHERLANDS CONCERNED OVER CARTER'S NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

ID191102Y Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Hague, October 19, TASS--The Government of the Netherlands expressed concern over the order of the President of the United States to start production of "main components" of neutron weapons. This is said in a statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Netherlands published on Wednesday evening.

The position of the Government of the Netherlands reflects the attitude of the public and political parties of the country that declare against production of neutron weapons and their deployment in West European countries.

FRENCH PORTRAYAL OF USSR RHODESIAN POSITION BERATED

ID181958Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1449 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris--The third channel of French television aired a program, the authors of which devoted much effort to blackening the USSR position on the Rhodesian problem.

This program was like other materials put out [words indistinct]. Its organizers are trying to slander the USSR African policy, to put the USSR on the same level as China and to whitewash the course conducted by the Western powers on the African continent.

Attention is drawn to the fact that his campaign coincides in time with the U.S. visit made by Smith, head of the Rhodesian racists, who has been given the broadest opportunities to publicize his view in U.S. media. The man whom British law considers a criminal is received at high level on U.S. soil. The special attention shown to Smith in the U.S. State Department arouses the world public's justified indignation, and spokesmen for many countries, particularly African ones, have expressed resolute protests against this virtual recognition by the U.S. administration of the illegal Salisbury regime.

Under these conditions, an anti-Soviet campaign was mounted in the West, during which an attempt is made to place the responsibility on the USSR for exacerbating the Rhodesian crisis, and to represent the Western powers as peacemakers. Lies and slander directed against the USSR clearly intend to present the Western position on the Rhodesian problem in a favorable light. This position amounts to a desire to cancel the UN sanctions against Salisbury, to legitimize the Smith regime and to make a deal with it behind the backs of Rhodesia's African population. The Anglo-American plan for a "settlement" in Rhodesia, so widely publicized in the West, amounts to an attempt to force a neocolonial solution on the Zimbabwe people.

According to the Western press, some new variations and additions to the existing draft are currently being worked out. These include the so-called plan for "rescuing" the white Rhodesians--in case an acceptable agreement cannot be worked out with Smith. Such a plan presupposed direct armed intervention in Rhodesia, similar to the Shaba operation conducted by NATO military units. Such is the "peacemaking mission" which the NATO strategists are pursuing in Rhodesia. Meanwhile, the authors of the Western anti-Soviet campaign are deliberately trying to distort the principles in USSR foreign policy, based on consistent support for national liberation movements in Africa and elsewhere.

As the facts show, the USSR has always unswervingly urged a just Rhodesian settlement in the interests of that country's people. The USSR is devoting every effort to insure that the Zimbabwe people achieve real independence, a course which is deeply appreciated both by the African countries and the Zimbabwe freedom fighters.

U.S.-FRG DEFENSE ACCORD CONTRADICTS DETENTE

DW182124Y Moscow in German to Germany 1739 GMT 18 Oct 78 DW

[Valentin Zakharov commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, a U.S.-FRG agreement was signed in Bonn on Tuesday. It carries the signatures of Ministers Harold Brown and Hans Apel. Had anyone expected these ministers to lean toward arms limitation and disarmament, energetically demanded by UN member-states, he has been disappointed. There was no such determination. There was, however, the determination to further increase NATO's military potential, to jeopardize peace with a policy of quantitative and qualitative armament. A U.S.-FRG agreement on military cooperation was signed rendering the United States and the FRG the pacemakers of the international arms race.

During the signing ceremony Tuesday, both Harold Brown and Hans Apel voiced confidence that intensified U.S.-FRG cooperation would improve the armed forces' fighting strength. U.S.-FRG cooperation will increase in military technology and in arms development and production, which must be (?considered) a further entwining of U.S. and FRG military-industrial complexes, aimed at perfecting the arms race.

The U.S.-FRG agreement signed Tuesday on increased cooperation in military technological research and arms development and production is characterized by the leitmotiv of U.S. arms policy, the doctrine of military superiority based on scientific-technological superiority. Thus, the U.S.-FRG agreement aims at undermining the existing East-West military balance.

Both countries' military-industrial complexes, in seeking military superiority through intensified military cooperation, create a de facto plot against detente policy and for intensifying the arms race.

The contents and objectives of the U.S.-FRG agreement on intensified military cooperation sharply contrast with the political principles which were proclaimed repeatedly in past months by Bonn politicians. They said, for instance, that curbing the arms race was a problem of the highest priority, that Bonn considered it important that no one strive for military superiority, that an approximate balance and parity were sufficient for guaranteeing defense, and that an agreement on further disarmament and arms limitation steps should be rapidly sought.

Comparison of these political principles with the contents of the U.S.-FRG military cooperation agreement shows that political words and military deeds are contradictory in Bonn. We wonder, therefore, whether the primacy of politics on the Rhine is undermined by the military. Be that as it may, it is quite obvious that the U.S.-FRG military cooperation agreement simply cannot serve the cause of detente. It does not reduce distrust nor does it build confidence.

DER SPIEGEL REPROVAL OF NATO SCAREMONGERING CITED

LD171518Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1010 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

["How Anti-Soviet Falsifications Are Concocted"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn--The West German magazine DER SPIEGEL has published an article which exposes the NATO military leaders' hackneyed slogan on the so-called "Soviet military threat"as mere fabrication. NATO had need of this fabrication to increase tension and open the road to a further unilateral arms escalation.

Disclosing the mechanics of fabricating anti-Soviet excuses, the magazine writes: "Week after week, NATO generals in Brussels disseminate alarming reports about Soviet armaments." As regards the American General Haig, NATO commander in chief, "He arranged it so that, by subtly influencing public opinion during the summer, new reports on the Soviet threat appeared every week and the series of maneuvers called 'Autumn Forge,' planned several years in advance, were turned into a political demonstration of force. Haig's headquarters were systematically feeding lobbyists and journalists with 'confidential' material about new Soviet weapons."

"A numbers game by the military personnel in Brussels" is what the magazine calls the statistics with which the NATO bosses manipulate the public. Clearly, they exaggerate them, the magazine concludes. It has become particularly clear that at NATO they "thoroughly record the introduction of new technology, but ignore removals from the weapons list." And although it cannot be denied that the Warsaw Pact countries are modernizing their arsenal just as NATO is, the magazine continues, "There is hardly any evidence, after careful scrutiny, of an increase in armed forces numbers".

The NATO leaders' dissemination of anti-Soviet inventions, DER SPIEGEL notes with alarm, "threatens the policy of detente" and contradicts the trend of development of USSR-FRG relations and the principle that neither side should try to gain military superiority.

NATO EXERCISES INTENDED 'TO FAN MILITARISTIC HULLABALOO'

LD181950Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1016 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The unprecedented series of NATO European maneuvers and the general mobilization of U.S. Armed Forces announced for 10 October to 8 November are "coordinated actions calculated to fan a militaristic hullabaloo, all part of a mobilization which is now occurring on a global scale, from the Brussels NATO headquarters and the Pentagon on the Potomac to the Great Wall of China," writes the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA in its editorial.

"These forces are unleashing fratricidal conflicts on the Asian and African continents, creating hotbeds of tension in the Near East, in southern Africa and in Indochina. The imperialist duellists and their seconds are throwing the gauntlet of confrontation down before the supporters of detente. This is a challenge to peace-loving countries and peoples, to all who uphold the ideals of peace, progress and democracy."

"The gravity of the intentions of the 'hawks' who have flocked together is subject to no doubt.

"They threaten everything that has been achieved in detente. They are trying to block both the process of global social innovation and that of constructively restructuring international relations."

"In short, a crucial moment has arrived in the worldwide historic struggle for peace," continues NOVOYE VREMYA.

"In this situation, the World Peace Council has called on the world's people to support the idea of convening a week of action for disarmament starting on 24 October--the founding day of the United Nation."

"The Soviet Union and other socialist countries welcome the active public invasion of international affairs. They express satisfaction with the fact that peoples are increasing their active search for ways and means of influencing so-called big politics."

UK'S CALLAGHAN IN BONN TO DISCUSS MONETARY SYSTEM

LD181638Y Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, October 18, TASS--British Prime Minister James Callaghan arrived for a two day visit here today. He will have negotiations with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt within the framework of bilateral consultations. Some ministers of both countries will have consultations in parallel.

The new European monetary system will be the main topic of consultations, said an official spokesman of the FRG Government, Klaus Boelling. He added that discussed would be "political aspects of the monetary union," but not technical details.

Among other topics of negotiations mention is made of East-West relations, the situation in South Africa, and also matters relating to decisions of the meeting of leaders of the main industrialized Western countries, held in Bonn in July this year.

GROMYKO TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRANCE IN LATE OCTOBER

LD181208Y Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 18, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, will pay an official visit to France late in October at the invitation of the French Government.

LIBERAL PARTY COMPRISES NEW SWEDISH GOVERNMENT

LD181228Y Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Stockholm, October 18, TASS--Sweden's prime minister, the leader of the Liberal Party Ola Ullsten, announced today in Riksdag (parliament) the composition of the new cabinet formed of representatives of the Liberal Party.

Hans Blix was appointed foreign minister, Ingemar Mundebo became the minister of economy and budget, Eric Huss was appointed the minister of industry, and Lars de Geijer became the minister of defence.

The new cabinet was formed in connection with the resignation of the coalition government of three bourgeois parties that was announced on October 5.

EEC MINISTERIAL COUNCIL SESSION REVEALS PROBLEMS

LD181938Y Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Luxembourg, October 18, TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports: Trade contradictions have again taken on point between countries of the European Economic Community [EEC] and the United States. This has been patently illustrated by a session of the EEC Ministerial Council (at the level of foreign ministers) that has ended here. The U.S. Congress, the EEC leaders complain, has put to doubt the "mutual equilibrium" of trade concessions between the United States and Western Europe, having refused to prolong the action of the system of compensation payments for European commodities, marketed in the United States with the help of "Common Market" export subsidies. The Netherlands and Denmark, which make broad sales of food products in the United States, found themselves in this sense in the most difficult position in the EEC.

The Nine rebuke Washington also for protectionism in trade in textiles, which adversely affects all members of the Community. The discussion of problems of the community's crisis-ridden metallurgical industry has led to substantial frictions between the EEC partners. Member of the Commission of European Communities E. Davignon said at the session that the situation in that industry was further deteriorating and that unemployment among metallurgical workers was growing. According to the commissions's estimates, a minimum of 28 million European units of account will be required from the Community for streamlining that industry. Acute differences arose at the session because of the distribution of national fees. In the final account, the sides agreed, as a compromise, on proportions of national fees to the budget of the European Coal and Steel Community only for the current year of 1978. The problem of long-term financing of the program of streamlining the metallurgical industry remains outstanding. The question of the EEC common policy of fishing in the Community's 200 mile economic zone remains unresolved either.

CANADIAN CURRENCY'S INTERNATIONAL POSITION WORSENS

LD090902Y Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

["Futile Attempts"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 9, TASS--All attempts, made by Ottawa to stabilise the position of Canada's national currency in the international market, prove to be futile under the blows of the monetary-financial crisis, being experienced by the capitalist world, PRAVDA correspondent Nikolay Bragin writes. In the past two months, the correspondent recalls, the Bank of Canada on the instruction of the federal authorities threw on the monetary market no less than 2,000 million U.S. dollars out of its reserves and also through foreign loans to prevent a further depreciation of the Canadian currency. The instability of the Canadian currency in the foreign market is supplemented by an unprecedented inflation inside the country. There is every indication that the level of inflation this year will become one of the highest. As a result the living standards of the Canadians will be further affected. "The gloomy clouds of economic disorders over Canada which is so far in the grip of dependence on American and transnational corporations are becoming darker", Nikolay Bragin concludes.

BREZHNEV GREETS PDRY LEADER ON PARTY CONGRESS CONCLUSION

LD190910Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Telegram from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party--YSP--Central Committee]

[Text] Dear Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, let me warmly congratulate you and all YSP members on successfully completing the work of the First YSP Congress. Soviet communists wish the fraternal Yemeni people complete success in the struggle to build a new society under YSP leadership. Also accept sincere congratulations in connection with your election, as an outstanding activist of Democratic Yemen, to the high post of general secretary of the YSP Central Committee. I am sure that relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples will strengthen in future, in the interest of peace and social progress.

JORDAN'S CROWN PRINCE CONTINUES MOSCOW TALKS, TOURS

More on Talks With Skachkov

LD181726Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Economic talks with Jordan began in Moscow today. The scope of cooperation between the two countries was discussed at a meeting between Semen Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal, who is on a friendly visit to Moscow. The possibility of Soviet participation in constructing some projects was discussed, among which are construction of a thermoelectric station, and prospecting work [word indistinct]. Jordan also wants to build training centers with Sovid aid.

Discusses Mideast With Kosygin

LD181700Y Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 18, TASS--The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Aleksey Kosygin, has received in the Kremlin Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, who is now in the Soviet Union as guest of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

An exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Jordanian relations and also on a number of pressing international problems has been held during the talk that passed in a business-like and friendly atmosphere. A particular attention was paid to the Middle East situation. It has been noted that the continuing Israeli aggression against Arab countries, the attempts of Israel and the forces which back it to frustrate attainment of a just, comprehensive Middle East settlement, to have instead partial separate deals, which are contrary to the national interests of the Arab peoples, are the cause of constant tension in the Middle East. These separate deals do not envisage full withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab lands occupied in 1967; they do not provide for restoration of Arab sovereignty over these territories; they disregard the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Therefore, such deals cannot promote establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East. Confidence has been expressed that a just and durable peace can come to the Middle East only through a comprehensive settlement with the participation of all sides directly concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. The sides have reaffirmed the need of using the mechanism of the Geneva peace conference for the purpose.

Aleksey Kosygin emphasized that the position of Jordan which turns down the attempts to impose anti-Arab decisions taken in Camp David, enjoys respect and support of the Soviet Union.

Hasan ibn Talal expressed Jordan's profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for the all-round support it is giving to the Arabs in their just struggle. In discussing questions of Soviet-Jordanian cooperation, the sides declared their striving to widen and strengthen the relations between them in the economic, trade, cultural and other spheres, to carry out political consultations and exchange opinions on questions of mutual interest.

Taking part in the talk were:

From the Soviet side--First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko, the USSR's ambassador to Jordan, Rafik Nishanov, and head of the Middle Eastern Countries' Department of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR, Oleg Grinevskiy.

From the Jordanian side--Minister of Transport A. as-Suhaymat, deputy head of the Royal Chancellory Y. Buran and Jordan's Ambassador to the USSR, Hani al-Khasawneh.

Visits CEMA Committee, Others

LD182046Y Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 18, TASS--Crown Prince of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Hasan ibn Talal today visited the CEMA Executive Committee, the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute for Oriental Studies, and the Olympiad-80 organizing committee. Discussions were held on problems of mutual interest.

U.S. SEEKS TO PROTECT MONOPOLIES IN MIDEAST MILITARILY

LD182110Y Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 18, TASS--A group of U.S. technical and military experts is due to fly to Israel next week to determine site for the construction of two airforce bases in the Negev Desert. The construction of these bases is provided for in the separate agreement between the USA, Israel and Egypt at Camp David, which complicated even more the situation in the Middle East. According to UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, the construction of these airforce bases will cost 700 million dollars.

Over a long period, the United States strive after a military presence in the Middle East in order to be able not only to coordinate its military strategy with Israel but also to protect directly by a military shield the interests of U.S. monopolies in the Middle East. For this purpose, the U.S. militarist circles are trying to push forward the idea of creating a Pentagon's military and strategic beachhead in the Middle East and Persian Gulf area.

Thus, the United States made a prolonged study into a possibility of creating an airforce base of the United States in the Sinai Peninsula and a naval base in the area of the city of Jaffa (Israel), which allegedly were to serve as a kind of "security guarantor" both for Israel and Egypt which is making one concession after another to Tel Aviv during the separate talks.

The Pentagon has not given up its intention to create a naval base in Haifa and an airforce base in Eilat, which would permit the U.S. increased control over the oil supply routes to the United States.

The conclusion of this separate deal at Camp David and the continued elaboration in Washington of the details of the separate peace agreement between Israel and Egypt testify to the fact that instead of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem, the agreement's participants continue to pursue their ulterior motives and personal ambitions neglecting the destinies of the Arab peoples and jeopardizing national security of all Arab countries.

END OF BAYT AD-DIN CONFERENCE ON LEBANON NOTED

LD182055Y Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

["Search for Settlement and Threat of Aggression"--TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Beirut, October 18, TASS--A meeting of the foreign ministers of the Arab states which have contributed troops to the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon or are taking part in their financing, has ended at Bayt ad-Din. The final communique notes that the participants of the meeting studied thoroughly the questions linked with the Lebanese crisis and arrived at the conclusion that it should be settled on the basis of safeguarding the unity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, fulfillment of the decisions passed by the inter-Arab summit conferences at Riyadh and Cairo, reciprocal ending of hostile propaganda by the conflicting Lebanese sides and achievement of national reconciliation between them. The communique stresses the need of confiscating arms from the population and fixing time limits for the formation of a Lebanese army, capable of ensuring national security, which would assume the tasks with which the inter-Arab forces are now charged.

The participants of the meeting condemned all forms of cooperation with Israel and went on record for the punishment of such cooperation according to law.

The results of the meeting have been received with approval in the Lebanese Government and political circles. Prime Minister Salim al-Huss, leaders of the Moslem community and prominent leaders of the national patriotic forces of the country came out in support of the recommendations adopted at Bayt ad-Din. On the other hand, the leader of the conservative "Lebanese Front", Camille Sham'un, turned down the meeting's decisions.

In the meantime, the situation in the country remains complicated. Provocative actions of armed right-wing Christian units continue in the eastern part of the capital. Conservative snipers are keeping up heavy fire at the positions of the inter-Arab forces. Their bullets often hit peaceful civilians. The eastern part of Beirut remains completely cut off from the city's other districts.

A right-wing detachment committed another provocative act in the south of the country near the populated locality of An-Naqurah. Right-wing Christian thugs attacked a command point of the interim UN force and captured there four officers of the regular Lebanese Army.

Taking direct part in this outrageous raid were Israeli servicemen. Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, lodged a protest against these actions with Tel Aviv.

NEW PRESIDENT OF LEBANESE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES ELECTED

LD181816Y Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 18, TASS--Kamal al-As'ad has been elected president of the Chamber of Deputies (parliament) for a new term.

Many deputies of the Lebanese parliament were unable to take part in the vote because military formations of the conservative "Lebanese Front" disallowed their passage through the areas controlled by them.

ISRAEL CONTINUES TO PLUNDER OCCUPIED ARAB LANDS

LD182210Y Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 18, TASS--Contrary to the solemn assurances of good intentions and peaceableness, contained in the Camp David separate agreement between Israel and Egypt, the Israeli occupationists continue to rob the natural wealth of the Arab lands they had seized. As reported by the United Press International from Tel Aviv, Israel has started to sink two new wells in the area of El-Tur, Sinai. This rich oil bearing area is being used by the Israeli aggressors as one of the main sources of oil supply to the country. Approximately one third of all the petroleum imported by Israel comes from that area. The Israeli monopolies, together with their American partners, daily extract up to 17,000 barrels of oil from the operating wells of El-Tur.

Speaking on Tel Aviv Radio, Yizhaq Moda'i, the minister of energy and infrastructure, said that Israel did not intend to return to Egypt the oil fields it now exploits, as part of a separate peace treaty, which is now being drawn up by the Israel and Egyptian representatives in Washington with U.S. mediation.

This statement is an eloquent admission of the fact that Tel Aviv does not intend to abandon its course of capturing and annexing lands in the Middle East. The policy of pacifying Israel, now pursued by Cairo, only tends to whet Tel Aviv's aggressive appetities.

NEGOTIATION TROUBLES 'CAMOUFLAGE' AS-SADAT'S CAPITULATION

LD181713Y Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 18, TASS--The United States actively participates in elaborating details of a separate deal between Egypt and Israel. U.S. President James Carter yesterday held a meeting, first with the Israeli and then with the Egyptian delegations. The White House has announced that discussed were questions which are still outstanding.

After that meeting, head of the Israeli delegation Dayan asserted that Israel encountered some difficulties at the negotiations with the Egyptian delegation.

Local observers note in this connection that Egypt and Israel can sign an agreement on separate peace between the two countries in the next few days, since the text of the agreement, based on the project proposed by the United States, is practically ready. The treaty records Cairo's new concessions to Tel Aviv to which President as-Sadat has given his agreement in principle in Camp David.

Yet another spectacle is now being staged in Washington, in the course of which the Egyptian and Israeli delegations are trying to show, as they did before, that the negotiations are "difficult." Cairo needs this to prepare the Egyptian public for Egypt's new concessions to Israel, to camouflage As-Sadat's capitulatory course by the semblance that he agrees not to everything imposed upon him by Tel Aviv and Washington.

The newspaper [the] Washington POST points out today that the main question at the negotiations--elaboration of details of a peace settlement between Israel and Egypt and withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Sinai--is mainly considered a technical matter, which presents no difficulty.

Amman, October 18, TASS--Jordan has reaffirmed that her stand in the question of the Middle East settlement remains unchanged. As was reported by Radio Amman, King Husayn of Jordan received Harold Saunders, under secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, and told him that Jordan insists on withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands, on a comprehensive peace settlement which envisages the guarantee to the Arab people of Palestine of the right to self-determination.

Washington is known to have sent Harold Saunders to Amman in a bid to have a change in Jordan's stand towards the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations so as to lessen As-Sadat's isolation in the Arab world.

Damascus, October 18, TASS--Deputy of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party Ibrahim Bakri has strongly criticzed the current negotiations in Washington. Speaking at the supreme legislative body of the country, he emphasized that American imperialism and Israeli leaders use the Egyptian president's betrayal for reaching their own aims: They seek formation of a military bloc, which is aimed at suppressing the national liberation struggle of African peoples and which imperils sovereignty of Arab countries.

CAIRO TRIAL OF 1977 DEMONSTRATORS WARNS AGAINST PROTEST

LD181502Y Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, October 18, TASS--The trial of participants in the January events of 1977 has resumed at the Supreme State Security Court of Egypt. The demonstrations and disturbances which spread in the whole country at that time were a manifestation of a mass protest of the Egyptians against the policy of the present-day leadership, particularly of its economic course.

174 persons have been brought to trial on charges of their being members of underground "communist organizations", of having arranged demonstrations and distributed leaflets.

In the opinion of the commentators, the resumption of the trial of the participants in the January events, that took place almost two years ago, exactly these days, is not accidental. The trial of the participants in popular actions is obviously bound to be a reminder of the lot which expects those who now express dissatisfaction with the capitulatory course, carried out by the leadership of the country and who come out against the impending signing of a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

U.S. MARINES IN CYPRUS ENDANGER ISLAND'S SECURITY

LD182229Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary]

[Excerpts] I would like to draw your attention to Cyprus. The real truth, confirmed once again by reports coming from the island, is this: The continuation of the Cyprus problem is having an unfavorable effect on the situation in the Eastern Mediterranean; it leads in turn to an unsettled and dangerous state of affairs there.

The peace-loving forces in Cyprus and abroad over and over stress the necessity of disarming the island as an important component of an overall settlement of the Cyprus problem. Foreign forces and foreign bases in Cyprus are a source of worry both for the Cypriots and for the other peoples living in the region.

The newspaper CUMHURIYET has reported that a large number of U.S. Marines have been transferred from Germany to the Dhekelia and Akrotiri military bases belonging to Britain. It is reported that this transfer is connected with the probability of U.S. intervention in Lebanese affairs. The transfer of U.S. Marines to Cyprus under present circumstances is like going to a fire with a set of bellows. Such a move is fraught with the danger of widening the armed clashes in the Middle East, and it also endangers Cyprus' security in view of the possibility that the island may turn into a support base for imperialist aggression.

This much is absolutely certain: The transfer of any foreign forces to the British military bases in Cyprus amounts to a gross violation of the sovereignty of Cyprus and a blow to the policy of nonalinement pursued by Cyprus.

The report of the transfer of U.S. Marines to the British bases in Cyprus also unmasks the rabid anti-Soviet fabrications of the Peking leaders, who attempt to equate the imperialist policy pursued by the United States vis-a-vis Cyprus with the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, which supports the sovereignty and independence of the country. Peking's anti-Soviet line of action was echoed in the statement of the Chinese ambassador in Nicosia published in the newspaper I SIMERINI which aroused the anger of Cypriot public opinion. The Chinese ambassador attempted to claim that the Soviet Union has certain ambitions for Cyprus, and he attributed the ambitions of others to our country. NATO's utilization for its own purposes of the nonalined state of Cyprus--by the United States in the first place--demonstrates who is nurturing certain ambitions for the island and who is the true culprit in creating the dangerous situation in the Eastern Mediterranean.

'Dangerous Plans'

LD181348Y Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, October 18, TASS--U.S. administration continues to nurture plans of imposing a U.S. military presence in the Middle East. According to newspaper DHIMOKRATIKIA, special units of U.S. naval infantry have begun to arrive in Cyprus, trained to be used for combat duties in the Middle East in case of "an emergency."

The troops are being airlifted to the Cyprus-based British military facilities Dekelia and Akrotiri from the FRG where they had been assigned the task of serving as NATO shock units, the newspaper points out. The fact of the arrival of a U.S. naval infantry on the island has also been confirmed in the local diplomatic circles.

On the other hand, according to a Cypriot Government official spokesman, the British military administration has issued no information concerning the illegal airlifting of U.S. troops to the island.

According to the Athens newspaper RIZOSPASTIS, the U.S. troops which have arrived in Cyprus are ready to interfere in the events in Lebanon or act against any other Arab country. The newspaper points out that such a development became possible as a result of the agreement between the USA and Britain reached thanks to the separate Egyptian-Israeli Camp David deal.

Of concern in this connection is the "friendly visit" to the Israeli port Haifa of U.S. cruiser Albany which is a flagship of the Mediterranean-based U.S. 6th Fleet headed by Fleet Commander Admiral Watkins. It is evident such a step is nothing else but a new demonstration of force by the United States and an unambiguous threat to interfere in the development in the Middle East.

Still fresh in the minds of the Cypriots is the last month's "reconnoitering mission" to Cyprus by Niemetz, a U.S. emissary which was considered here as an open attempt to exert pressure on the Cypriot Government to make it follow a policy to the liking of the NATO militarist circles.

The new facts of crude U.S. violation of the sovereignty of the Cypriot state, which have transpired recently, caused a profound concern among the country's public. Newspaper O ANEXARTITOS points out that the U.S. troops should immediately withdraw from the Cypriot territory where they are staying against the will of the country's legitimate government.

USSR OFFICIALS RECEIVE TURKISH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

Received by Baybakov

LD181748Y Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 18, TASS--Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Chairman of the Gosplan of the USSR (the State Planning Committee) Nikolay Baybakov has received Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey Hikmet Cetin. Questions of further development and deepening of trade and economic link between the USSR and the Republic of Turkey were discussed.

Speaks With Skachkov

LD182246Y Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 18, TASS--Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for External Economic Relations Semen Skachkov received Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey Hikmet Cetin today. It was stated that the operating intergovernmental agreements on technical and economic cooperation between the USSR and Turkey are being successfully realized. Questions of development of the USSR-Turkey cooperation on a stable and desirable basis in the interest of the two countries have been considered.

NAMIBIA TALKS 'SMOKESCREEN' FOR REINFORCING OCCUPATION

LD181850Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Georgiy Voytsekhovskiy of PRAVDA comments on the Pretoria talks in a dispatch from Dar es Salaam:

The talks are shrouded in secrecy and their participants refrain from making public statements, but the nature of the current round is an open secret. The five Western countries are trying to talk the South African rulers into accepting their plan of holding elections in Namibia under the United Nations' supervision. The South African regime has rejected this plan and announced its intention of putting into practice a scheme of its own under which Namibia is to have a puppet government.

The men in Pretoria are being coaxed and even intimidated. It is worthwhile, they are told, to settle the issue peacefully; otherwise, they may have to retreat. While the haggling in Pretoria continues, in Namibia itself the South African occupation forces lose no time in entrenching themselves. Reinforcements are being moved to South African war bases and fortified camps. The total numerical strength of the occupation forces is reported to be 360,000. Large consignments of military hardware have arrived at their dislocation [as heard] areas. Military deliveries from NATO countries are increasing--mortars, guns, tanks and armored vehicles are being unloaded in Walvis Bay, where South Africa has its biggest military base.

According to reliable sources, the racists have acquired tactical missiles; Israeli military instructors help handle them. There are mercenaries in the occupation forces; their number has doubled lately. It is Western intelligence services that recruit and train them. Mercenaries are said to be the backbone of special units that are being formed in Namibia. There is every indication that the South African regime intends to strengthen its roots in Namibia instead of terminating its occupation of the territory. As regards the talks with the Western powers, which have been dragging on for months, the racists and their imperialist patrons use them as a mere smokescreen.

Pretoria Planning Rigged Elections

LD181920Y Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The foreign ministers of five leading NATO countries, the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, have resumed talks on Namibia's future with the Pretoria regime. Our observer Leonid Kuznetsov comments:

The South African occupation forces would have been driven out of Namibia a long time ago had they not been backed by Western powers and transnational corporations. Monopolies plunder Namibia's natural wealth, deriving fabulous profits. At NATO headquarters that country is regarded as a military and strategic vantage point and a bridgehead for launching subversion against progressive African countries.

This explains why neither the United States nor Britain, nor other Western powers spare money and weapons to strengthen the positions of South Africa and to preserve its domination over Namibia in any form. Political maneuvering around Namibia at the United Nations and other international organizations holds a place all its own in Western plans. These days the Western press holds forth about the coming elections in Namibia which are supposed to install a puppet regime in office, a regime that would enable foreign monopolies to behave as they please, that would agree to the virtual continuation of occupation by South Africa and would place at Pretoria's disposal for only deep sea Namibian port of Walvis Bay.

Preparations for the election are in full swing. Pretoria has sent tribal chiefs and its other stooges to canvass the country, equipping them with transport, money and armed bodyguards. Their mission is to talk their fellow countrymen into coming to the polling stations to vote for the candidate that would toe Pretoria's and the Western line. Fresh contingents of troops and police have been rushed to the country to join Western mercenaries and bandits from Angola's splinter group UNITA so as to create an appropriate atmosphere for the election. Thousands of SWAPO supporters and activists have been thrown behind bars.

SWAPO has decided to boycott the racist-staged election farce. It demands genuine self-determination for the Namibian people, which it maintains, can only be achieved if South African troops withdraw from Namibia, if all political prisoners are set free, if political emigrants are allowed to return home, if Namibia's territorial integrity is recognized and genuinely free elections are held. These demands are the demands of the entire Namibian people, and until they are satisfied, says SWAPO, the movement and the military struggle to win freedom will continue.

SIAD BARRE'S GROWING TIES WITH WEST NOTED

LD182204Y Moscow in English to Africa 1830 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] There is growing discontent in Somalia with the adventurous policy of the government of Siad Barre. The London-published magazine AFRICA cites many cases of action by the opposition against the Barre regime. The magazine comes to the conclusion that Siad Barre has led the country into a blind alley in the field of foreign and home policy alike.

Recently, the Somali president made a tour of several countries in the Arab world and in the West. Political observers believe that his trip signified a new step in the policy of the Somali leadership. This policy is aimed at deepening the break with the Soviet Union, achieving reconciliation with the West and broadening ties with such Arab countries as Saudi Arabia, which gave financial support to the Somali regime in order to escalate the war against Ethiopia. This is the conclusion that the magazine AFRICA draws.

During his tour of the Arab East, President Barre tried to scare the Arabs and Africans, alleging a red menace. Indicative in this respect were his talks with President as-Sadat of Egypt. In the course of the talks agreement was reached on an official visit by the Egyptian defense minister to Somalia. In the opinion of many observers, the overriding aim of President Barre's meeting with Arab leaders was to sound the possibilities of developing military cooperation. So far his Arab allies refrain from giving him open military support so as to avoid unfavorable reactions on the part of the world public. They prefer to act in a covert manner. One example was the incident at Nairobi airport early this year when the authorities detained an Egyptian transport plane which secretly delivered arms to Somalia.

And here's another point made by the magazine AFRICA: Despite President Barre's attack on the Western powers' position in the Ogaden conflict he is flirting with them, since he regards them as the main source of help in reorganizing the smashed Somali Army. The president's visit to the Arab world was followed by his trip to West Germany and Britain in a bid to strengthen political and economic ties with the West. But one thing is clear: the failure of his military venture in the Ogaden makes Siad Barre [words indistinct] and he is prepared, as his trip to Western Europe proved, to shut his eyes to the ideological and other differences with the West. It goes without saying, concludes the magazine, that general discontent inside the country is a major factor which will probably determine the facts of the Barre regime.

PRC'S 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST VIETNAM DENOUNCED

LD190922Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Igor Lebedev commentary]

[Text] On 13 October at 0130 a unit of Chinese border troops which was engaged in shady business on Vietnamese territory made an armed attack on Vietnamese border troops and civilians which resulted in the death of two Vietnamese border troops.

China's unceasing encroachments on Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity, says an SRV Foreign ministry statement issued on this subject, demonstrate that the Chinese authorities are continuing to conduct a hostile anti-Vietnamese policy. In the past few months this policy has been taking on an increasingly dangerous form. Peking is provoking border conflicts with increasing frequency. In September, for example, Chinese soldiers violated the Vietnamese border a total of 47 times at 27 various points.

They blockaded a unit of the people's volunteer force and opened fire on Vietnamese border troops. Similar hostile actions are continuing in October. For example, a few days before the murder of the two Vietnamese border troops about 1,000 armed policemen, servicemen and Chinese militia made an incursion into Van Lang District in Cao Lang Province and committed flagrant actions threatening the security of the republic.

Jet aircraft of the Chinese Air Force have intruded into Vietnamese airspace several times. In this connection it is noteworthy that Peking stepped up the border conflicts immediately after it announced the temporary halting of talks at the deputy foreign minister level on the Hoa Chiao issue. As is known, at these talks the Peking leaders made unfounded and farfetched complaints to Vietnam about alleged oppression of the Hao Chiao.

The inimical policy being conducted by the Peking leadership toward a country which recently attained victory after a long and difficult liberation war against U.S. imperialistic aggression and toward a heroic people who are restoring their national economy and constructing a socialist society is condemned by the broad international public, including the Soviet people who have always supported the Vietnamese people in their difficult and testing times.

Peking's border provocations with the SRV clearly demonstrate the policy of hegemonism and expansion and the striving to rekindle a hotbed of military tension in Southeast Asia.

IZVESTIYA: USSR STRIVING TO DEVELOP TIES WITH DPRK

LD161301 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 October Morning Edition publishes on page four a 1,100-word own correspondent L. Shinkarev Pyongyang dispatch entitled "Beneficial Changes." The dispatch described some aspects of the DPRK's economic development in recent years and is pegged to the 30th anniversary of USSR-DPRK diplomatic ties. It contains a number of references to DPRK ties with the USSR and other countries, beginning as follows:

"The peoples of the Soviet Union and the DPRK are celebrating the portentous 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries. This event occurred shortly after the first worker-peasant state was born on Korean soil. In the 30 years since then the country, under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party, has been transformed into a socialist state with a developed economy and culture. The DPRK is cooperating successfully with socialist countries in its progress. Dozens of industrial enterprises have been constructed there with the participation of the USSR. The Soviet people support the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and for the country's peaceful and democratic unification."

The dispatch goes on: "The production of ships, bulldozers, electric locomotives, rice-planting machines, cement and glass was initiated more or less like tractor building, of which there was no tradition, by relying on national efforts and cooperation with socialist countries."

The dispatch states later: "A lieutenant colonel in the Korean People's Army with whom we toured the liberation war victory museum showed us a mockup of the heroic battle on Hill 1,211, where he fought and was wounded; the recorded gunfire noise had hardly died away when he turned to me and said: 'We value the support which the Soviet Union is giving to our efforts to unify the homeland.'"

The dispatch concludes: "The Soviet people are doing everything to insure that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our peoples and countries steadily develop and strengthen. This meets the fundamental interests of our countries and of socialism and peace."

USSR-DPRK SCIENTIFIC, ECONOMIC COOPERATION PRAISED

OW180901Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] It has been 30 full years since the USSR and the DPRK established diplomatic relations. The following are a few facts on their scientific and economic cooperation.

Immediately after the Soviet Army liberated Korea from Japanese colonial domination in August 1945, it adopted measures to establish Soviet-Korean contacts in all fields. The economic and cultural cooperation agreement signed in March 1949 in Moscow stabilized these contacts. The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed in 1961 further developed the traditional friendship between the two peoples.

The two countries traded a wide range of industrial products and raw materials. The USSR did its best to aid the DPRK in establishing a number of planned economic projects and provided it with machinery, equipment, raw materials and fuel. The DPRK also exported to the USSR rolled steel, nonferrous metals, building materials and other products.

Fifty-four enterprises were established on Soviet experts' advice or in accordance with Soviet blueprints. They included a hydraulic power station, a thermal power station, a steel smelting plant, a modernized steel mill and a metallurgical plant (?producing half of the DPRK's iron and steel). The two countries also built a [word indistinct] fertilizer plant and a machinery enterprise. Scientific contacts between the two countries were very frequent. For instance, [words indistinct].

Cultural contact between them enriched the lives of the people of both countries. Their frequent cultural exchanges were highlighted by the successful USSR-DPRK friendship month held in the USSR. It featured many aspects of Korea's national arts. Photo and other exhibitions reflected the DPRK's achievements in its (?national) life.

JAPAN'S INCREASED DEFENSE BUDGET PLANS ASSAILED

LD181830Y Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 18, TASS--Japan's Defence Agency has completed drawing up a new "five-year plan of consolidating the armed forces for 1980-84." Japan's Defence Agency demanded the allocation from the state budget of 12 trillion yen from the state budget for reequipment of the Japanese Armed Forces with most up-to-date armaments and the manning of the units in accordance with the latest demands of military science.

Japan's Defence Agency plans to use this huge sum of money for completion of the research connected with renewal of the semi-automatic Airborne Warning and Communication System and establishment of its cooperation with F-15 fighter-bombers and planes E-2C Hawkeye--"Flying radar stations," for replacing anti-aircraft Nike missiles with the latest types and modernization of the ground troops.

The modernization of the semi-automatic Airborne Warning and Communication System includes a great number of big projects and will cost 100,000 million yen.

Concerning the substitution of the Nike missile, it is planned to cover by the anti-aircraft missile system not five, as now, but six important areas of the country, including straits. By the end of 1984, Japan's Defence Agency has finally decided to make its choice on the missile-successor and to present substantiation and the request for the necessary budget allocations.

As to consolidation of the ground units, Japan's Defence Agency plans to provide them with bigger numbers of armoured carriers and to largely increase their fire power.

Since the sum of 12 trillions does not include the annual two trillion expenditure for the upkeep of the armed forces, the Japanese tax-payer in the next few years will have to substantially clear his [word indistinct] and to tighten the belt. It is not for nothing that the Japanese Government has already outlined a 10 percent rise in taxes on all types of commodities and services, including food products.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 18 OCT

LD190640 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 18 October reports that Kazakh farmers have harvested 60,000 hectares of sugar beet out of a total of 75,000.

At 0700 GMT the radio notes that sowing of winter grain crops in Kirgizia is nearing completion: 200,000 hectares of the planned 300,000 have already been sown.

At 1100 GMT the radio notes that Azerbaijan farmers have sold over 500,000 tons of raw cotton to the state.

At 1445 GMT the radio notes that Tadzhik farmers have delivered 700,000 tons of raw cotton to the state, or 81 percent of the plan.

ORENBURGSKAYA, CHELYABINSKAYA OBLASTS PASS GRAIN TARGETS

LD181021Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "Pledges Fulfilled"]

[Text] Fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, Orenburgskaya and Chelyabinskaya oblasts have successfully fulfilled the stepped-up socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state: 5.5 million tons of grain have reached the motherland's granaries from the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Orenburgskaya Oblast. The set volume of purchases has been overfulfilled by 1,593,000 tons.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Chelyabinskaya Oblast have delivered 1,657,000 tons of grain to procurement points, 204,000 tons more than envisaged by the plan, and the plans for purchases of food and groat crops have been fulfilled.

The arms of these oblasts have laid in a full stock of seeds for next year's harvest.

While they overfulfilled the state plans for grain purchases, the farms of Orenburgskaya Oblast have not fulfilled the plan for the sale of millet and buckwheat to the state.

The sale of grain to the state continues.

CSA REPORTS ON PROGRESS IN HARVESTING LATE CROPS

LD190856Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Agricultural workers are continuing the harvesting of late crops. The USSR CSA has reported that corn has been harvested on 16.5 million hectares--90 percent of the plan. Work on rice paddies is nearing completion; rice has been harvested on almost 500,000 hectares. The harvesting of sugar beet, potatoes, cotton, vegetables, sunflower and other crops is continuing. At the same time the foundations for the next crop are being laid. Winter crop sowing has been carried out on 35 million hectares.

PROGRESS REPORTED IN UKRAINE'S SUGAR BEET, CORN HARVEST

AU181410Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 18 Oct 78 AU

[Summary] In the Ukraine as a whole, sugar beets have been dug on 1,320,000 hectares. The harvest is progressing smoothly in Dnepropetrovskaya, Kievskaya and Poltavskaya oblasts.

"In the Ukraine corn for grain has thus far been gathered on more than 414,000 hectares, or nearly 25 percent of the target. The most advanced in this respect are the machine operators of Krymskaya, Odesskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Donetskaya oblasts. Good yields are being obtained in Zakarpatskaya, Lvovskaya and other oblasts."

OSYCHKIN CITES DELAYS IN SEED BEET, SUNFLOWER HARVESTING

LD181035Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "Fall Will Not Wait"]

[Excerpt] On kolkhozes and sovkhozes cultivating late crops it is now the busy season. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 9 October 408,000 hectares of rice had been harvested--71 percent of the sowings. Some 314,000 hectares of windrows have been threshed. This work is being completed in Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast. Collectives on the new sovkhozes in southern Kazakhstan's Chardara Massif are gathering a good harvest. Combines have left the rice paddies in Rostovskaya Oblast and rice growers in the Kuban and Dagestan are stepping up the harvesting rate. Some 40 percent of rice sowings remain to be harvested in Astakhanskaya Oblast. Machine operators in the rice paddies of the southern Ukraine are also working under the pressure of time.

Corn growers still have plenty to keep them busy. Whereas Uzbekistan's youth teams have gathered the ripe cobs and are helping to speed their dispatch to collection centers, on farms in the Ukraine this work has so far been carried out on only 14 percent of the area. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic's Krymskaya and Odesskaya oblasts are gathering good harvests. Almost half the area of cobs have been harvested in the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR. But in Stavropol, north Ossetia and Checheno-Ingushetia less thatn 20 percent of the sowings have been gathered. It is important to devote as much attention as possible to procurements of seed corn.

Some 2.04 million hectares of sugar beet have been harvested--55 percent of the sowings. This is much less than by the end of the first 10 days of October last year. Meanwhile the remaining period of fine weather is getting shorter and shorter and ground frosts are a possibility. That is why the primary task of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz and transport workers now is to complete the harvest as quickly as possible. Whereas in the Bashkirskaya ASSR and Altayskiy Kray more than 90 percent of the sugar beets have been lifted, in Voronezhskaya, Tambovskaya and Ryazanskaya oblasts and a number of rayons in the Ukraine 1/2 of the beets are still in the ground. It is very important to eliminate the gap between lifting and shipping out the roots. Hundreds of thousands of tons of roots are lying in the fields of Belgorodskaya, Cherkasskaya and Vinnitskaya oblasts. Trucks are not being used to full capacity everywhere.

Particular attention must be paid to completing the threshing of sugar beet seeds (72 percent in the RSFSR and 68 percent in Belorussia). Not a single day must be lost in lifting and clamping roots grown for seed. Only 30 percent of those sown have been harvested.

There is a great deal of work still to be done in the sunflower fields. Some 1.7 million hectares of oilseed have so far been threshed--38 percent of the sowings. In the RSFSR 29 percent of the sowings have been harvested, and the figures for the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Moldavia are 46, 51 and 86 percent respectively. On farms in the Volga Region with the largest areas only 2-3 percent of the threshing plan has been fulfilled, while in the Central-Chernozem Zone this urgent work has scarcely begun. The gathering of oilseed cannot be put off any longer. Bad fall weather could lower its quality and lead to the loss of valuable output through spoilage.

PETTY THEFT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS STILL OCCURS

LD181323 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 October 1978 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by Counsellor of Justice T. Metrevelli, prosecutor of Telavskiy Rayon, entitled "Complexity of Prevention," on work carried out to prevent a recurrence of last year's "crude violation of the rules for storing material valuables and purely formal inventory taking" in the rayon. As a result, "no instances of grain theft or spoilage were established in 1978" although "petty theft of agricultural products, mainly fruit and vegetables, is still encountered." The author goes on to examine some cases of "petty theft" and says: "Unfortunately, some farm leaders do not even consider it necessary to inform the prosecutor how the collective responded to the news of petty theft of agricultural products carried out by one of the kolkhoz members or what is specifically being undertaken to prevent such instances in the future."

BRIEFS

AMURSKAYA OBLAST SOYBEAN HARVEST--Yesterday soybeans were gathered from 21,373 hectares. Since the beginning of the harvest soybeans have been gathered from 222,194 hectares, or 44 percent of the plan. The plan for storing seeds has been fulfilled by 66 percent. Yesterday 5,167 tons of soybeans were delivered to the state, bring the total to 52,970 tons, or 18 percent of the plan. Autumn plowing has been carried out on 970,350 hectares, or 72 percent of the plan. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW] Yesterday soybeans were gathered from 19,540 hectares, bringing the total to 241,735 hectares, or 48 percent of the plan. Yesterday only 3,670 tons of seed were stored, bringing the total to 56,860 tons, or 71 percent of the plan. Yesterday 6,700 tons of soybeans were delivered to the state, bringing the total delivered to 59,668 tons, or 20 percent of the plan. Autumn plowing has been carried out on 995,286 hectares, or 74 percent of the plan. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW]

AMURSKAYA OBLAST CROPS--Yesterday Amurskaya Oblast harvested soybeans from 23,230 hectares, bring the total harvested so far to 339,000 hectares or 68 percent of the total acreage planted to soybean. All rayons in the oblast, with the exception of Svobodneskiy and Belogorskiy rayons, have already stockpiled enough soybean seeds. On 16 October the oblast delivered 7,580 tons of soybeans to reception centers, bringing the total delivered so far to 88,000 tons or 30 percent of the plan. The oblast exceeded its daily tilling plan yesterday. So far the oblast has tilled 1,100,685 hectares, or 82 percent of the plan. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 Oct 78 OW]